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Justice minister supports government plans for mandatory mediation

Separating couples involved in property or child disputes should speak to mediators before going to court, says Simon Hughes

Owen Bowcott

The Guardian, Tuesday 7 January 2014 12.04 EST



Simon Hughes says he wants couples to separate in the least damaging way for everyone involved, especially children. Photograph: Voisin/Phanie/Rex Features

The new justice minister, <u>Simon Hughes</u>, whose departmental responsibilities include <u>family</u> law, has backed government plans to make mediation mandatory for separating couples.

The requirement – ensuring that those involved in disputes about property or agreeing child contact times speak to professional mediators before going to court – is contained

in the children and families bill. It is expected to come into force in April.

Mediation involves couples holding discussions, co-ordinated by a certified mediator, in an initial attempt to reach an agreement that both are prepared to accept before having to enter into a more confrontational and expensive dispute through the courts . Couples who agree on a settlement can ask a court to make it into a legally binding, enforceable order.

Hughes said: "Mediation works and we are committed to making sure that more people make use of it, rather than go through the confrontational and stressful experience of going to court.

"When people separate we want them to do it in the least damaging way for everyone involved, especially children. That is why we want them to use the excellent mediation services available to agree a way forward, rather than have one forced upon them."

Mediation practitioners have reported <u>a sharp fall in the number of couples using their services</u>, after government cuts to legal aid for family disputes. The introduction of a mandatory referral to mediation is expected to boost use.

Under the new powers, anyone divorcing or separating who wants to apply for a court order about a child or financial matter must first attend a mediation information and assessment meeting. There will be exemptions in certain cases, such as where there is evidence of domestic violence.

The Ministry of Justice says the average legal aid cost of resolving a private family dispute following a relationship breakdown is about £500 per couple through mediation – compared with £4,000 per person for issues settled through the courts. The average time for a mediated case is 110 days compared with 435 days for non-mediated cases.

Among lawyers, the first working day in January is known as <u>divorce</u> day because of the surge of inquiries lawyers received after the Christmas break.

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HOUSE BILL 1353

State of Washington

63rd Legislature

2013 Regular Session

By Representatives Upthegrove and Fey

Read first time 01/24/13. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

- AN ACT Relating to mediation in family law cases involving children; and amending RCW 26.09.015.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 Sec. 1. RCW 26.09.015 and 2008 c 6 s 1044 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - (1) In any proceeding under this chapter, other than a proceeding under subsection (2) of this section, the matter may be set for mediation of the contested issues before or concurrent with the setting of the matter for hearing. The purpose of the mediation proceeding shall be to reduce acrimony which may exist between the parties ((and to develop an agreement assuring the child's close and continuing contact with both parents after the marriage or the domestic partnership is dissolved)). The mediator shall use his or her best efforts to effect a settlement of the dispute.
 - (((2)(a) Each superior court may make available a mediator. The court shall use the most cost-effective mediation services that are readily available unless there is good cause to access alternative providers. The mediator may be a member of the professional staff of a family court or mental health services agency, or may be any other

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person or agency designated by the court. In order to provide mediation services, the court is not required to institute a family court.

- (b)) (2)(a) In any proceeding involving issues relating to residential time or other matters governed by a parenting plan, the matter ((may)) must be ((set)) scheduled for mediation of the contested issues ((before or concurrent with the setting of the matter for hearing)) within sixty to ninety days after service and filing of responsive pleadings is completed. The purpose of the mediation proceeding shall be to reduce acrimony which may exist between the parties and to develop an agreement assuring the child's close and continuing contact with both parents after the marriage or the domestic partnership is dissolved. The mediator shall use his or her best efforts to effect a settlement of the dispute.
- (b) Each superior court shall establish a program and rules to provide for early mediation of cases involving issues relating to residential time or other matters governed by a parenting plan. Such rules must address:
- (i) The number and length of mediation sessions, which in no case may be less than one mediation session, and additional sessions as are deemed appropriate by the mediator or the parties. Each mediation session must last approximately two to three hours unless mediated issues are resolved prior to that time;
 - (ii) Mandatory expertise and training for mediators;
- (iii) Limitation of the mediation program to issues relating to residential time or other matters governed by a parenting plan;
- (iv) Standards for determining which issues should be referred to mediation and timelines for mediation to be concluded; and
- (v) Excusal from mediation if the court determines that an impediment to mediation exists, including family violence, mental or cognitive impairment, alcohol abuse or chemical dependency, or other circumstances that may render mediation inappropriate or that would unreasonably interfere with the mediation process.
- (3)(a) Each superior court may make available a mediator. The court shall use the most cost-effective mediation services that are readily available unless there is good cause to access alternative providers. The mediator may be a member of the professional staff of a family court or mental health services agency, or may be any other

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- (b) Counties may, and to the extent state funding is provided therefor counties shall, provide both predecree and postdecree mediation at reduced or waived fee to the parties within one year of the filing of the dissolution petition.
- (((3))) (4) (a) Mediation proceedings under this chapter shall be governed in all respects by chapter 7.07 RCW, except as follows:
- (i) Mediation communications in postdecree mediations mandated by a parenting plan are admissible in subsequent proceedings for the limited purpose of proving:
- (A) Abuse, neglect, abandonment, exploitation, or unlawful harassment as defined in RCW 9A.46.020(1), of a child;
- (B) Abuse or unlawful harassment as defined in RCW 9A.46.020(1), of a family or household member as defined in RCW 26.50.010(2); or
- (C) That a parent used or frustrated the dispute resolution process without good reason for purposes of RCW 26.09.184(4)(d).
- (ii) If a postdecree mediation-arbitration proceeding is required pursuant to a parenting plan and the same person acts as both mediator and arbitrator, mediation communications in the mediation phase of such a proceeding may be admitted during the arbitration phase, and shall be admissible in the judicial review of such a proceeding under RCW 26.09.184(4)(e) to the extent necessary for such review to be effective.
- (b) None of the exceptions under (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection shall subject a mediator to compulsory process to testify except by court order for good cause shown, taking into consideration the need for the mediator's testimony and the interest in the mediator mediation impartiality. If a appearance of maintaining an communication is not privileged under (a)(i) of this subsection or that portion of (a)(ii) of this subsection pertaining to judicial review, only the portion of the communication necessary for the application of the exception may be admitted, and such admission of evidence shall not render any other mediation communication discoverable or admissible except as may be provided in chapter 7.07 RCW.
- except as may be provided in chapter 7.07 Rent $((\frac{4}{1}))$ (5) The mediator shall assess the needs and interests of

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the child or children involved in the controversy and may interview the child or children if the mediator deems such interview appropriate or necessary.

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6 7 ((+5))) (6) Any agreement reached by the parties as a result of mediation shall be reported to the court and to counsel for the parties by the mediator on the day set for mediation or any time thereafter designated by the court.

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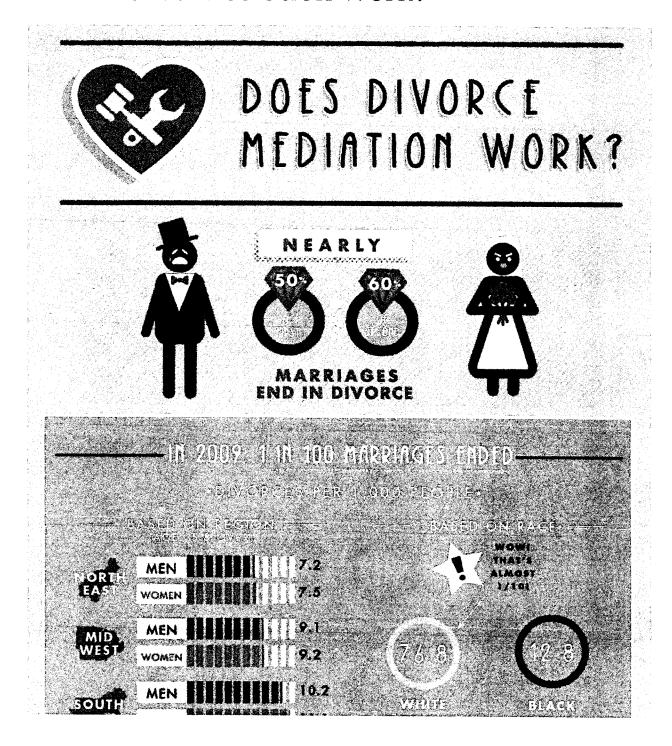
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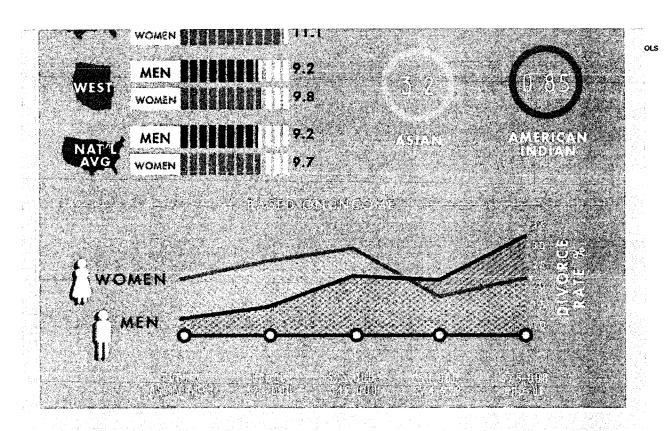
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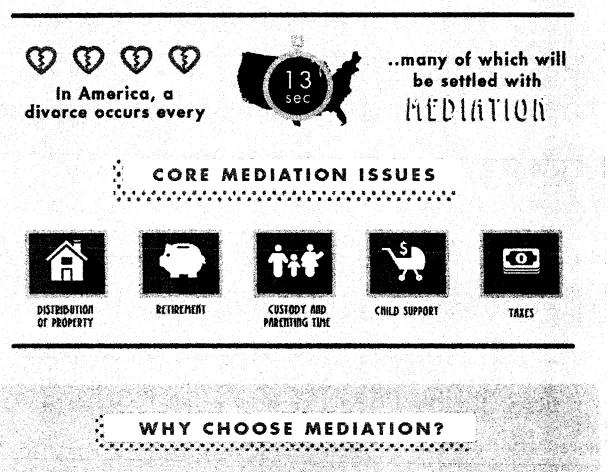
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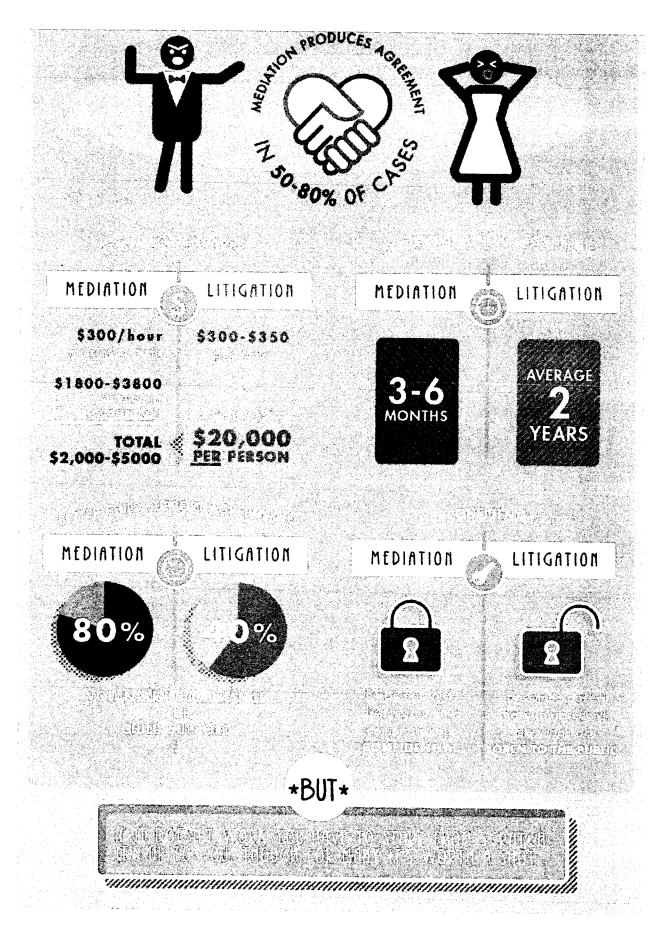
Does Divorce Mediation Work?



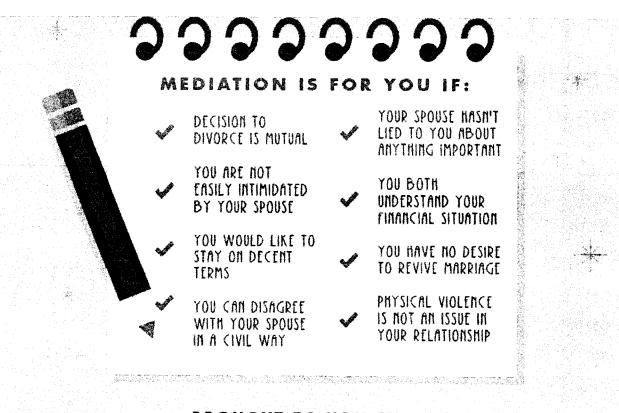




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Does Divorce Mediation Work?

Close to 50% of first marriages[1] and 60% of second marriages will end in divorce.

Just in 2009:

1 in 100 marriages ended.

[divorce per thousand by region][2] Northeast: Men: 7.2 Women: 7.5 Midwest: Men: 9.1 Women: 9.2 South: Men: 10.2 Women: 11.1 West: Men: 9.2 Women: 9.8 Average: Men: 9.2 Women: 9.7

Based on income: [2]

[divorce rate per thousand 2009]

Public assistance: Men:14.7 Women:23.3

<\$25,000: Men:17.2 Women:27.2

\$25,000-\$49,000: Men: 23.9 Women:29.9 \$50,000-\$74,999: Men:23 Women:19.4 >\$75,000:Men: 32.6 Women:23.4

With nearly 1/10 white marriages ending in 2009:

Based on race:[2]

[divorce per thousand by race] White: Men:77.4 Women:76.1 Black: Men: 12.5 Women: 13.1

American Indian: Men: .9 Women: .8

Asian: Men:2.6 Women: 3.8

In total there's a divorce in America every 13 seconds.[6] Many of those divorces will be settled with mediation.

Core Mediation Issues:[3]

- 1.) Distribution of property
- 2.) Child Custody and Parenting Time
- 3.) Child Support/Maintenance
- 4.) Retirement
- 5.) Taxes

So does mediation work?

Mediation produces agreement in 50-80% of cases.[4]

Including those that are:

Court referred

Privately placed

Voluntary

Mandatory

Involving domestic abuse

Involving Intense marital conflict

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Does Divorce Mediation Work?

Profile: Mediators

Traits of good mediators:

Humanity:

Humor, optimism, empathy, sympathy, friendliness.

Mediators can't be robots.

Intelligence

Quickly grasp complex issues, shift tactics rapidly.

This should be about your problem, not a mediator with a problem understanding you.

Professional

Prepared, controls own feelings, neutral, hard worker.

Imagine coming to an agreement with three warring parties.

Qualifications:

Commonly:

Bachelors in psychology, social work, or law

J.D's and extra courses in child psychology

State, Local, County Court, continuing education, and ACR (Association for Conflict Resolution) training.

It's a lot cheaper than litigation:

 $Mediation: \$300 \ hour \ for \ mediation \ time [5]$

\$1800-\$3800 document preparation

Total: \$2,000-\$5000

VS.

Litigation: \$300-\$350/hr each Total: Avg. \$20,000 per person

It takes a lot less time:

Mediation: Average 3-6 months[5]

Litigation: Average 2 years

It leads to better child support agreements:

Mediation: 80% voluntary compliance with child support[5] Litigation: 40% voluntary compliance with child support

It's confidential:[5]

Mediation: Financial info, discussions and decisions confidential.

Litigation: Becomes part of the public record. Hearings open to public.

Note: And it's less adversarial.

But if it doesn't work you have to start from scratch.

It's up to you, but for many it's worth a shot.

Mediation checklist

Mediation is for you if:

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Decision for divorce is mutual
You have no desire to revive marriage
You would like to stay on decent terms with spouse
You both understand your financial situation
Your spouse hasn't lied to you about anything important
You can disagree with your spouse in a civil way
You are not easily intimidated by your spouse
Physical violence is not an issue in your relationship



citations:

- 1. http://www.divorce.usu.edu/files/uploads/Lesson3.pdf
- 2. http://www.census.gov/prod/2011pubs/acs-13.pdf
- 3. http://www.mediate.com/articles/jamesb1.cfm
- 4. http://www.divorceinfo.com/doesmediationwork.htm
- 5. http://www.ncrconline.com/Divorce/MediationVsLitigation.php
- 6. http://www.mckinleyirvin.com/blog/divorce/32-shocking-divorce-statistics/

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